

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

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THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM.

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—All that has thus far been said or published concerning the grand jury system has been of praise, because of its alleged benefits and strenuously asserted advantages, and it would be of little avail for me at this time, alone and unsupported by precedent or precedent, to call attention to its many disadvantages and absurdities."—Judge Robinson's charge.

Judge Robinson will please note the exception of the Advertiser to his statement that published opinion in favor of the grand jury system has thus far been unanimous. Before the system was introduced here, as it had to be when the United States Constitution took effect, the Advertiser told the truth about it, not so completely or so convincingly perhaps as Judge Robinson has done, but enough so to make its position clear. And this attitude has been consistently maintained.

Among other things this paper said in its first article, that the system would be used and abused by unscrupulous men. The proof of that came within a few weeks. The first and second grand juries of the First Circuit Court were deliberately packed by a judicial enemy of Governor Dole to secure results which, it was hoped, would injure his reputation at Washington. Another jury was packed with enemies of the same official, the object being to stigmatize his charges against the corrupt Home Rule Legislature. The way in which this outrage was brought about was by the court, acting through a tool in the person of a bailiff, choosing a jury to its liking. These abuses went on while the political incumbency of the Territorial Circuit bench of Hawaii lasted; and they are possible of renewal at any time when a rogue assumes the ermine. Thus the grand jury system stands revealed as an instrument of revenge and of oppression—an instrument as much out of place in modern jurisprudence as the rack and the thumbscrew themselves.

The very fact that a man may be indicted by a grand jury without a chance to defend himself is enough to condemn it. An indictment is a certain stigma; it sounds badly in the record of any man or any corporation. Yet the best citizen of any community may be indicted if any one stands ready to swear to an accusation against him. Modern Anglo Saxon fair play instinctively rejects such procedure; respect for ancient precedent alone sustains it and does so at vital cost to the vested freedom of the individual and of the press.

The Advertiser congratulates Judge Robinson and joins with him when he says:

"I venture to express the hope that with the greater development of reason and logic, all provisions in support of this system will be eliminated from the national and state constitutions in the same manner and to the same extent as are now being eliminated in some of the states those other anachronisms, terms of court and Janus-faced courts of justice, with distinct and sharply defined law and equity sides of the same court."

MR. HARDIN ON WAR.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Union yesterday, the Rev. M. D. Hardin, who occupies the pulpit of Central Union church, expressed views of war which, while not ethically false, led him into conclusions which few will accept. That war is always deplorable in its methods and often in its aims, most men, especially those who have seen something of it, will agree. It is in truth a species of "organized murder," but so is the legal execution of criminals. It seems to us that the fault of Mr. Hardin's thesis—which we judge from the published newspaper reports only—is that it does not distinguish between wars of self-defence or of correction for deadly evils or for the rescue of oppressed peoples; and wars of conquest, ambition and greed; between wars which are meant to punish the madman on his throne and those which seek to butcher the toiler in his cot. There are wars which seem to be as necessary for the good of society as hangings; there are others which are as indefensible as the crimes of which hanging is the punishment.

That war is contrary to "God's command" is a matter of opinion. If God is unchangeable, the same yesterday, today and tomorrow, then He must be the same God now who, in the ancient days, scourged the sons of men with the sword and made the rivers red with blood. "His judgments do not change." Organized murder is a long story in the Old Testament as something that God himself enjoined; and when His Son came into the world it "was not to bring peace but the sword." Nor did Christ bring peace; for since His coming enough men have lost their lives under the dripping banner of the cross to people a new heaven and a new earth. May we not place war among those God-given ordinances, one with pestilence and famine and sickness, which keeps the numbers of the population within the capacity of the earth to sustain a human tenantry?

The chief conclusion Mr. Hardin reaches—the one which we find most

METHODS OF ADVERTISING HAWAII.

The objection is made to the proposal of the Advertiser to exhibit in a main building of the St. Louis fair instead of in a separate structure, that the display would have to be divided. Certain things would be put in the agricultural building, certain other things in the museum building, others in the art building. Assuming that this would be the case, it remains for the Legislature to say whether it is a better advertising plan to give the St. Louis crowds three reminders of Hawaii, in different parts of the grounds at small cost or to give a fractional part of them one reminder in a single location at large cost. The main buildings, it should be remembered, are visited by everybody; the special buildings by a comparative few. In fact, the State and Territorial structures easily become a sort of headquarters for their own citizens; a respectable lounging-place for old neighbors and friends. Thus the main from New Jersey does not bother himself about the display in the New York building and vice versa. He goes to his own.

The reason why a World's fair exhibit is favored, while it is in some degree an impulse of patriotism, is really because our people think that Hawaii needs advertising to attract tourists and settlers. In that the people are quite right. But showing staple groceries does not help much. Polished woods, casts of fish, jars of fruit, calabashes are but moderately attractive to health, pleasure and profit-seekers. Go among people on the mainland and note their questions about Hawaii. Nine out of ten tourists will ask about the climate, the scenery, the hotels, the food and the expenses; they will show no interest in staple crops and little in curios; and as for farmers, it does small good to show them sugar and coffee, things that, for all they know, may have been bought by the exhibitors in the mainland market. Knowing as they do that tropical islands produce tropical products, they want data about available land, its nature and prices, the state of the market and the cost of living.

Now the question comes, what is the easiest and best way to put such data before them? The great boom movements in American history, the rushes of population hither and yon, have not been due to world's fairs or fairs of any kind. The great early movement into Southern California and to the Sound, came ten years after the Centennial Exposition and nearly seven years before the Chicago Exposition. After the latter there was a period of stagnation, lasting three years, in the tourist and home-seeker movement to the Pacific Coast, though all the Coast States had exhibited generously there. Between fairs and immigration, as we view it, there is but a slight relationship. How fast has South Carolina grown as the result of the Charleston fair? How fast have the Southern States, which exhibited there, gained subsequent population? What did Hawaii get from its display at Omaha except a Van Dyke trim to Dan Logan's whiskers? What came of the Paris display save an improvement in George Potter's French? Where did the Buffalo exhibit avail? We venture to say that the cyclorama at the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, a private enterprise, brought more tourists here than all the displays of sugar, tapa, manual training toys and fans we ever made. A cyclorama of Honolulu as seen from Punchbowl would be worth at St. Louis all it might cost. But we are not dealing with cycloramas; the question lies between a building with a stock exhibit costing a great deal and a stock display in the main buildings costing little, thus leaving the bulk of the proposed appropriation to be spent in the way that has brought, within the past few years, hundreds of thousands of tourists and settlers to the Pacific coast.

That way—which meets the proviso of "easiest and best"—is to:

1. Arrange special rates to Hawaii by railroad and steamship lines, Hawaii contracting to pay the advertising bills up to a certain generous sum.
2. Advertise the country and the contract routes to it in the leading magazines.
3. Supply the railroad lines with folders, pamphlets and leaflets for general distribution and lithographed hangers to put up in depots.
4. Have agents at centers of tourist resort.

So, if the Legislature please, let it provide a moderate sum for an exhibit at the St. Louis fair in the main buildings and put the rest of the money at the disposal of the Government for advertising the country in the ways that have proved most acceptable elsewhere. But for the sake of common sense and economy don't put half the \$50,000 appropriation into a structure which could not be one-third filled for the amount of money remaining from freights, salaries and maintenance and which would have to be sold for old lumber at the end of six months.

Impacticable—runs along the lines of non-resistance. If we understand him aright, Mr. Hardin would cease the organization of armies and navies; he would even disband the Boys Brigades so that young men would not be taught the ceremonies and principles of war; he would take what comes and leave the rest to God. Carry the principle a little further and the police should be disbanded also. Armies are but the world's police to punish law-breakers on a great scale, though like the police they may sometimes be used for criminal ends. If there is no justification for armies there is none for policemen, for executioners, for the armed defence of private property against the burglar of the night or of private honor against the fiend who would destroy it.

The condition which Mr. Hardin would create in the world today is one which God Himself seems to have reserved for the millennium when human nature will be changed to angel nature and when Satan shall have his thousand years in chains. If it were possible to create it at once, all over the world, among all nations, the millennium would be here; but Mr. Hardin cannot really look for that. His plan apparently is to have the United States set an example of peace by making itself defenceless. How quickly that would result in the ruin of our great commercial ventures, in the smash of prosperity through fear of capital to invest, in the defeat of expansion, in the mischievous arrogance of rival powers, in the throttling of the rights of our citizens abroad, in the coercion of the republic by those states whom its tariff and shipping laws afflict—how quickly the United States would become the football of the world we leave it for any publicist to say. The accumulated wisdom of the world argues the armed defence of the nation as well as the individual; of public property as well as private property; of national honor as well as individual honor. For one are armies and the summary processes of military force; for the other are police and the summary processes, often ending in the taking of life, of the criminal law. Both are indispensable safeguards of human society as it is now constituted.

The appropriation bill should be attentively watched by every citizen and taxpayer. It is there that most of the underhanded things appear in the sum of legislative work. Witness the reappearance of the water steals. All sorts of little jobs can be put into an appropriation bill and it is the business of

the public and honest press as well as of the Governor and his advisers to look after them with a microscope if necessary. The Advertiser proposes to turn the searchlight on all such measures, especially those emanating from the Solid Thirteen and would be glad to receive pointers from any one who notes suspicious moves. The extra session furnishes the last chance for most of the legislative birds of prey.

If the Pauoa springs are worth as much money as their owner claims, the property of which they are a part should have larger valuation on the assessor's books. Here is the entire Booth Pauoa land valuation and assessment, the valuation, presumably, being sworn to:

Acres.	Returned	Assessed
10.5 house lots.....	\$ 8,250	\$16,450
4.63 kula	1,373	2,973
52.9 veg. and taro....	36,920	38,485
48. mountain	235	480
116.03 Total	\$46,778	\$58,388

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were at first wanted for the springs; and now the owners ask for \$150,000 in the Appropriation bill. The Assessor should look into this.

By searching the files of other papers than those of San Francisco the dispatch upon which the \$300,000,000,000 story, locally advertised, had its basis, was brought to light. The telegram as it appears in the Oregonian of April 21, is given below, photographed from the original:

Cost of War \$25,000,000,000.
NEW YORK, April 20.—The Daily Telegraph, according to the Tribune's London correspondent, calculates that the total gross liabilities of the United Kingdom amount to \$250,000,000. This compares with \$25,000,000 in March, 1895, so that the war may be said to have added \$235,000,000 to the British national debt.

Instead of \$300,000,000,000 as one afternoon contemporary insisted must be right, the total gross liabilities of Great Britain are but \$3,800,000,000 or a difference against one local estimate of a trifling \$796,200,000,000. The difference against the other local estimate is a matter of trillions.

As to smoking at the Orpheum in the presence of ladies any gentleman may do so but no gentleman will.

BICYCLISTS should never start out without a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in their tool bags. This liniment is excellent for all flesh wounds and sprains. One application gives relief. Try it. Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents, sell it.

Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh. I have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. Long, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

Ex "Sonoma"

A new supply of

Fresh Vegetable and Flower

SEEDS

Just Received.

5c Per Package

and guaranteed fresh.

Hollister

Drug COMPANY.

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IT DOESN'T PAY

To send away for your solid silver table ware, when you can get it right at home fully as cheap.

If you are under the impression that old prices still prevail we would request a comparison, noting the pattern and weight, and comparing with your "across the water" purchases.

Look at these prices, and then remember that the whole line of table silver is sold at the same low prices:

Tea Spoons	\$ 6.50 per doz.
Dessert Spoons and	
Forks	14.00 per doz.
Soup Spoons	15.00 per doz.
Table Spoons and	
Forks	19.00 per doz.

We engrave free of charge, limiting the number of letters, according to purchase.

H. F. Wichman,

FORT STREET.

EXPERT DENTISTS

215 HOTEL STREET, LOW PRICES

Casseroles

Are made of what is known as French fire proof ware. Cooking eggs, meats, vegetables, pates, just the thing.

Ramekins

In Dresden and White China. Some covered with handles—some not. Especially nice for entree dishes. The only assortment in the city.

Lewis & Comp'y, Ltd.

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FOR SALE —ON— EASY TERMS

Choice Cottage on King Street.

Good neighborhood.

APPLY

HENRY WATERHOUSE TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

corner Fort and Merchant streets.

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THE Pacific Hardware Company's HOUSEHOLD DEPT., BETHEL ST. MOVED

to the corner of Fort and Merchant Sts.

Our Bethel Street Store will be closed for a few days preparing for GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

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which we do not want to move.

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ONLY 10 CENTS

To close out our stock we will sell a fine assortment at 10 cents each. Some we have sold for \$1.00, others at 75c, 60c, 50c and 25c. We have a dozen of a kind of some varieties—of others, only one. All colors included in the lot. See window display at our office.

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VOLCANO MINERAL WATER

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Prices

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Delivered to your address free of charge Telephone Main 270.

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Nuanun between Merchant and King Streets.

Importers of fine

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Lemon Soda, Root Beer, Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Orange Cider, Pineapple Cider, Komei, Strawberry, Sarsaparilla and Iron

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Best Table Wines in Use. Sold by all Liquor Dealers.

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Pacific Oil Transportation Co., San Francisco, Cal.

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BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS, COOLERS, BRASS AND LEAD CASTINGS and machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to ship's blacksmithing. Job work executed on shortest notice.

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